

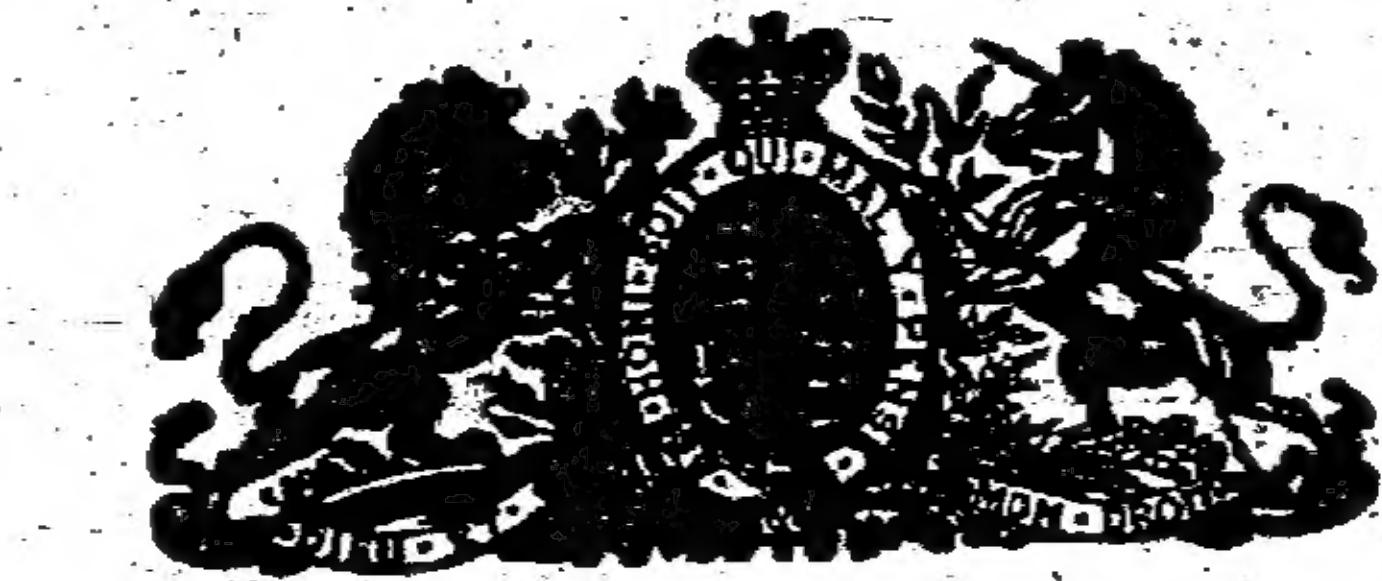
CHINA

With which is incorporated The

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

MAIL.



With

VOL. XXXIII.

AGENTS FOR THE

LONDON:—F. ALAN, 8, Clement's Lane,

Lombard Street. GEORGE STEPHENS,

Cornhill. GORDON & GORGE, Ludgate

Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO.,

4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DEACON &

CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 123, Na-

ked Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORGE, Mel-

bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports

generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-

cisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE &

CO., Square, Singapore. C. HINDESEN

& CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Sawyer, QUEK & CAMPBELL,

Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.,

Foochow. HEDGE & CO., Shanghai.

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY

& WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-

FORD & CO.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4462. 號八月十一年七十七八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

日二十月九月廿

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STEPHENS, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORGE, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nankin Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORGE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HINDESEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Sawyer, QUEK & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HEDGE & CO., Shanghai.

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFIT, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAISON, Esq.

E. R. BELLILLON, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOWN, Esq.

A. MOLYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.

RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bond \$25 Griffins at date of Entry (1st February, 1878). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7 lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nomination close on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1877, addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Club).

By Order,

DENIS CREAGH,

Capt. 23rd Regt.,

Clerk of the Course,

Hongkong, October 11, 1877.

oc26

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, Hotel de l'UNIVERSITY, Hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

fe20

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration issued, with the Will annexed, of whose Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at his address aforesaid, or to the undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BEEBROOK, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BEEBROOK, 23 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

W. H. BEEBROOK,

Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

ja16

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, 8th October, 1877.

IN PURSUANCE of a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION held on the 5th July, 1877, a Return of Capital of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TAELS per SHARE will be made at the Office of the SECRETARIES on the 15th Instant, to Shareholders of record on the 10th Instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributions may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributions may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of

the HONGKONG HOTEL, the pre-

sent Five-yearly Lease existing on the 31st August, 1878.

SEALED TENDERS to

be sent in on or before the 31st March,

1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

no1

NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY,

the 24th instant, until further notice,

CHINA

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

日二十九年正

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4462. 號八月十一年七十七八千一英

With

VOL. XXXIII

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GROCER STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 2, Old Jewry, E. C. SANTOL, DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WINE, 133, New Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GUNN, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEIDELBERG & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Shantou, QUINSAY & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPFUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TORN, Esq. HON. W. KERWICK, A. MOLIVE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

0 Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

de6

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bond \$100 at date of Entry (1st February, 1878). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7 lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nominations close on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1877, addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Club).

By Order: DENIS CREAGH, Capt. 28th Regt., Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, October 11, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITY. Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patron and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Decayed.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February, 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September, 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Under-signed WILLIAM HENRY BAKERSON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BAKERSON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

W. H. BEERETON,

Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

1876.

NOTICE.

SEPARATE TENDERS for DOCKING AND REPAIRING the Dutch 3-m. Schooner TRIO, to SUPPLY NEW ANCHOR and CHAIN, will be Received at the Office of the Under-signed till FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Particulars apply to Capt. WESTERVELD on Board, or to

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc26

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

oc19

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.

The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.

The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custard, Creams, Pudding, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessel at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Agents for Hongkong.

MUSTARD & CO., General Agents at Shanghai.

oc24

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE Under-signed, until further notice, offer to REMEY VESSELS, Furnishing all Material and Labor, except METALS and NAILS, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTES per Sheet.

IRON STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS requiring Three Coats Paint or Tallow, Thirty Cents per Ton Register.

W. B. SPRAITT & CO., Proprietors.

Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

no10

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, 8th October, 18

3
samur
ar of a
ers of the
body was
e came in
is trunk.
been re-
e bound
ere those
express
el leader
disguise,
uring the
anguin
about 120
of whom

we learn,
Middelburg,
urabaya to
Lopar, and
Samara,
o discharge

CHINESE
RE.

Conal at
Whampoa
al here for
as having
Secretary of
or a remark
the amount
ough we do
The question
s been made
no consul
or any other
in any other
Why should
that there is
ent time in
for a special
ve been sent
er countries,
yet become,
ore, its ap-
parallel in
regard to

It seems to
ment of a
ony calls for
object. At
it is made
tion powers,
trymen, who
alised British
the Emperor
Foreign Office,
for the ap-
er of other
nition with
which some
tive for many
the Hippo
of his agents
il in order to
th which he
the trade of
ment was
succefully
ntly situated
mpo to what
ertheless true
resemblance
le the Chinese
from every
these Settle-
the popula-
pect of nation-
it may be said
many other
Chinese Consul
to have been a
od deal more
before it was

3, 1877.

4640

615

605

None

—

675

832

675

832

66

9/10

3/10

3/11

3/11

219

218

724

78

10%

94/0

2620

506

506

84/10

18/0

2100

775

860

—

103

re.

Co.'s Previews

18, 1877.

30,050

29,976

29,984

80

82

80

75

78

76

23

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1

84/1</

to secure to at any price at the ports, and on the other the scarcely less pernicious eagerness to part with it without reserve on this side.

During the week ended the 1st inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,912,705 lb., or an advance of 2 per cent. on the delivery of the preceding week. For home consumption 2,170,602 lb. was taken, while 846,880 lb. was for export, 753,944 lb. was removed coastwise, 167,416 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 8,800 lb. was removed for ship's stores. There was a falling-off of about 93 per cent. in the amount of duty paid compared with the previous week, the total being £54,285.

At last a revival has taken place in the Silk market. During the last few days a better feeling has prevailed, consequent upon the receipt of some orders from Lyons. Prices have risen, and are now quoted at about the rates ruling in August last. The cause of this revival is mainly the discovery that the Continental Stocks of China Silk have become nearly exhausted; and the continuance of the present demand will thus probably be dependent upon the extent to which the markets there are affected by this circumstance. Latest advices from Shanghai report a corresponding improvement in rates there.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

It is satisfactory to be able to note another proof that the Chinese are not averse to the employment of European machinery provided we can introduce it in a manner which they can recognise as conducive to their advantage. A Company has been formed for the purpose of working in China what is known as the Weinrich patent process for refining sugar. The board of directors is a strong one, and comprises several gentlemen who are practically acquainted with sugar refining, so that there is every reason to hope that it may be the means of establishing what will ultimately prove a scarcely less important branch of the China trade than that in tea, silk, and other more recognised staple exports, while experience shows that the natives themselves purchase the sugar refined in this manner in large quantities. The Weinrich process has, indeed, been for some time past successfully employed in Hongkong, and the present company will extend its operation in China itself, a circumstance of importance to the manufacturing interests in England and other countries as showing that it has been proved practicable to introduce manufacturing enterprise into China, provided that the support of the two most influential classes, that, namely, of the gentry and the officials, be obtained. The power of the former is scarcely second to that of the mandarins themselves, and, in fact, is in some cases sufficient to override it. Experience in China, indeed, shows that it is mainly with the large guilds that opposition to commercial and manufacturing enterprise has originated. It is, therefore, very satisfactory that in the present instance not only is there no danger of this influence being put into force against the Company, but that it will be exerted in its favour, the large Sugar Guilds of Canton and Swatow being active supporters of the enterprise, and in fact having, on seeing the working of the patent, by means of which ordinary Swatow sugar can be refined in a few minutes to any required colour, at once seen the benefit they would gain by its being introduced. The Company has power to purchase or amalgamate with other similar businesses in China, and it may possibly, with the large native support which it possesses, be the means of centering the whole of the sugar manufacturing in China in one concern. The facilities which the present company possess for obtaining the proper description of the raw material will form an important feature in its working.

It may be interesting to note, as a further illustration of the manner in which the Chinese are prepared to adopt European appliances, that arrangements have been made for flour-making machinery to be sent to Canton city. It is evident that the real opposition is mainly of a commercial character, and that the Chinese, like many other people, are not likely to be averse to the introduction of machinery when they can see their way to making it pay them in some direct and palpable manner.

Canton.

Oct. 18, 1877.

Last month's rains in Canton have just caused the death of a native of Tzang Hong Lane, in the older part of Canton City. The poor man, accompanied by his little boy, set out to get his day's provisions from a grocer's shop, when one of the shop walls which had been undermined by the rains collapsed and fell upon the father and son. The boy was luckily got out without serious injury, and when a rush was made to dig out the father, the poor man was still alive and encouraged the good people, thanking them for their kindness in coming to his aid. Unfortunately he died before his body could be extricated. It is astonishing that, in the absence of proper drainage, so few walls collapse in this great City of Canton.

This local paragraph really contains almost all that has taken place lately in our vicinity, except a few fires, which are so common as to be barely worthy of note.

The Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the effect that his officials will please don their winter dress on and after the 24th inst.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.
(From our London Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 7, 1877.

Attention has been called in one of the leading morning papers (the *Post*) to the question of the introduction of Chinese labour into England as a means of putting a check upon the unreasonable and exorbitant demands made by the working classes here. This subject has been often mooted before; and although it may be yet mentioned a hundred times without there being any practical importance in it, it still becomes more and more probable that the hint will one day be acted upon and that we shall have a Chinese cheap labour question here as well as in our Colonies. There is no question that even at the present moment, there are many directions in which the labour of Chinese would be most advantageous, and if once a beginning be made, it is more than probable that many Chinese will obtain

as thorough a footing here as he already has in the United States and in our Colonies. In factories the Chinese with their steady plodding habits would undoubtedly be invaluable, and it would not take long to teach them sufficient to make them competitors with discontented men in our manufacturing districts, who are doing the best to ruin the trade upon which they are dependent for their livelihood, by their constant disputes, strikes and needless obstructiveness. If ever matters should come to this point, a dangerous day will have been arrived at for our manufacturing interests; as the Chinaman after a few years will be able to carry back to his native country the skill which he will have learnt in Lancashire, and assist in mills on the spot, which will assuredly compete very severely with manufacturers at home. Such considerations as these are not likely greatly to influence our working men; but it is to be deeply regretted that they cannot see the injury which they are doing to themselves by repeated strikes and the risk they run of calling into play some such opposition as has been repeatedly foreseen.

To judge from the manner in which the subject is treated in the last number of the *Friend of China*, the Anglo-Chinese Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is not particularly well satisfied with the Edict which has been issued in consequence of the representations from H.E. Kwo. They warm themselves however with the belief that the energy of the Provincial Authorities will make up for the lukewarmness of those at the Capital. The present Edict will probably have about as much effect on the consumption of opium in China as any of the edicts issued for the last 35 years had—and that is precisely none at all. The effect of a good round Edict is to enable the local authorities to put on heavier taxes on the opium shop and pile on the Leikin; but the idea of their ever putting an end to opium smoking is simply Utopian.

I notice that another batch of twenty Policemen have been engaged at Glasgow to proceed to Hongkong at \$10 a month. This would seem to indicate that the Scotch element is appreciated in the Colony. I hope it does not mean that those already in Hongkong intend leaving, as it is a pity to lose experienced men. By the way, some of your readers may be interested by the investigation which is going on here into the conduct of the Detectives. It shows that Hongkong is not the only place where tricks à la Lee-lun-qui are performed.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of a China woman was resumed this afternoon at the Police Court.

Chen Kan Sai was called and said:—I am a painter. Between 6 and 7 o'clock I was walking with a man called Hing Ating and went to Chun Ayue's house at 81 Caine Road. Chun Ayue asked me to get some cases for him. He told me to go to Queen's Road Central, to a certain house: he gave me \$3 and Ng Aku \$7. Only the two of us went together. I stopped in the house a little time. I saw no men in the house. I did not know the inmates to be prostitutes. I proposed to stop at the house all night and have some supper. They were very angry, and told me to go away; they said "This is a family house." Some of the inmates were girls and some old women. When I left the house I met my friend Man Aton. He proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Aku. I proposed she should send and get two more: she did so. Aman did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Aman \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. She was proposed to go to a brothel. He had a friend with him: his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Aman. Aman took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock
noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York, and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A steamer of the MIAMI BIGHT S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea,
Port, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 23rd instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in the
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents,
Hongkong, October 4, 1877. oc24



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Acre, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London, via Bombay,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steam-ship
GEELONG, Captain FRASER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 26th October,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 12, 1877. oc25

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m., the 7th November. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, October 5, 1877. oc26

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. I.—Vol. VI.
OF THE

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation
in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.

The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese
Novel.

A Chinese Primer.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Chinese Marriages.

Studies in Words.

The Educational Curriculum of the
Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the
Chinese Language.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Russian Sinologica.

Asiatic and China.

The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda—Chinese Studies and Official
Interpretation in the Colony of Hong-
kong.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Salon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
on Goods in Mateships, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£50,000 at rates & rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one fire
loss, or to the extent of £15,000 on
allowing rates at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1877.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid up..... £1,420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000

Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date..... £1,725,000

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
on Goods in Mateships, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

to secure tea at any price at the ports, and on the other the scarcely less pernicious eagerness to part with it without reserve on this side.

During the week ended the 1st inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 6,912,705 lb., an advance of 3 per cent. on the deliveries of the preceding week. For home consumption 2,170,602 lb. was taken, while 846,880 lb. was for export, 738,944 lb. was removed coastwise, 157,419 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 8,800 lb. was for ship's stores. There was a falling-off of about 9½ per cent. in the amount of duty paid compared with the previous week, the total being £54,265.

At last a revival has taken place in the silk market. During the last few days a better feeling has prevailed, consequent upon the receipt of some orders from Lyons. Prices have risen, and are now quoted at about the rates ruling in August last. The cause of this revival is mainly the discovery that the Continental Stocks of China silk have become nearly exhausted; and the continuance of the present demand will thus probably be dependent upon the extent to which the markets there are affected by this circumstance. Latest advices from Shanghai report a corresponding improvement in rates there.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

It is satisfactory to be able to note another proof that the Chinese are not averse to the employment of European machinery provided we can introduce it in a manner which they can recognise as conducive to their advantage. A Company has been formed for the purpose of working in China what is known as the Weinrich patent process for refining sugar. The board of directors is a strong one, and comprises several gentlemen who are practically acquainted with sugar refining, so that there is every reason to hope that it may be the means of establishing what will ultimately prove a scarcely less important branch of the China trade than that in tea, silk, and other more recognised staple exports, while experience shows that the natives themselves purchase the sugar refined in this manner in large quantities. The Weinrich process has, indeed, been for some time past successfully employed in Hongkong, and the present company will extend its operation in China itself—a circumstance of importance to the manufacturing interests in England and other countries as showing that it has been proved practicable to introduce manufacturing enterprise into China, provided that the support of the two most influential classes, that, namely, of the guilds and the officials, be obtained. The power of the former is scarcely second to that of the mandarins themselves, and, in fact, is in some cases sufficient to override it. Experience in China, indeed, shows that it is mainly with the large guilds that opposition to commercial and manufacturing enterprise has originated. It is, therefore, very satisfactory that in the present instance not only is there no danger of this influence being put into force against the Company, but that it will be exerted in its favour, the large Sugar Guilds of Canton and Swatow being active supporters of the enterprise, and in fact having, on seeing the working of the patent, by means of which ordinary Swatow sugar can be refined in a few minutes to any required colour, at once seen the benefit they would gain by its being introduced. The Company has power to purchase or amalgamate with other similar businesses in China, and it may possibly, with the large native support which it possesses, be the means of centering the whole of the sugar manufacturing in China in one concern. The facilities which the present company possess for obtaining the proper description of the raw material will form an important feature in its working.

It may be interesting to note, as a further illustration of the manner in which the Chinese are prepared to adopt European appliances, that arrangements have been made for flour-making machinery to be sent to Canton city. It is evident that the real opposition is mainly of a commercial character, and that the Chinese, like many other people, are not likely to be averse to the introduction of machinery when they can see their way to making it pay them in some direct and palpable manner.

Canton.

Oct. 16, 1877.

Last month's rains in Canton have just caused the death of a native of Tzang Hong Lane, in the older part of Canton City. The poor man, accompanied by his little boy, set out to get his day's provisions from a grocer's shop, when one of the shop walls which had been undermined by the rains collapsed and fell upon the father and son. The boy was luckily got out without serious injury, and when a rush was made to dig out the father, the poor man was still alive and encouraged the good people, thanking them for their kindness in coming to his aid. Unfortunately he died before his body could be extricated. It is astonishing that, in the absence of proper drainage, new walls collapse in this great City of Canton.

This local paragraph really contains almost all that has taken place lately in our vicinity, except a few fires, which are so common as to be barely worthy of note.

The Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the effect that his officials will please don their winter dress on and after the 24th inst.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME
(From our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1877.

Attention has been called in one of the leading morning papers (the *Post*) to the question of the introduction of Chinese labour into England as a means of putting a check upon the unreasonable and exorbitant demands made by the working classes here. This subject has been often noticed before; and, although it may be yet mentioned a hundred times without there being any practical result in it, still betokens more and more probable that the hint will one day be acted upon and that we shall have a Chinese cheap labour question here as well as in our Colonies. There is no question that even at the present moment, there are many directions in which the labour of Chinese would be most advantageous, and, if once a beginning be made, it is more than probable that Johnny Chinaman will obtain

as thorough a footing here as he already has in the United States and in our Colonies. In factories the Chinese with their steady plodding habits, undoubtedly be invaluable, and it would not take long to teach them sufficient to make them competitors with discontented men in our manufacturing districts, who are doing the best to ruin the trade upon which they are dependent for their livelihood, by their constant disputes, strikes and needless obstreperousness.

The enquiry was still proceeding when we went to press.

Another inquest was held on the body of Chan Achung, a fisherman, who met his death by poisoning through eating a dish called Po-ki-yu. The Coroner said that there were several other men who had eaten the same fish, but Dr Wharry had given them an emetic, and they were saved.

Dr Wharry proved the admission of the body; it was that of a well-nourished man; the internal organs were healthy, but the brain was congested. Death was caused by deceased having eaten poisonous fish. He said that he had a man now in the hospital who had eaten the same kind of fish, and will have learnt in Lancashire, and again in mills on the spot, which will assuredly compete very severely with manufacturers at home. Such considerations as these are not likely greatly to influence our working men; but it is to be deeply regretted that they cannot see the injury which they are doing to themselves by repeated strikes and the risk they run of falling into play some such opposition as has been repeatedly foreseen.

To judge from the manner in which the subject is treated in the last number of the *Friend of China*, the Anglo-Chinese Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is not particularly well satisfied with the Edict which has been issued in consequence of the representations from H.E. Kwo. They warn themselves however with the belief that the energy of the Provincial Authorities will make up for the lukewarmness of those at the Capital. The present Edict will probably have about as much effect on the consumption of opium in China as any of the edicts issued for the last 35 years had—and that is precisely none at all. The effect of a good round Edict is to enable the local authorities to put on heavier taxes on the opium shop and pile on the Lekin; but the idea of their ever putting an end to opium smoking is simply Utopian. I notice that another batch of twenty Policemen have been engaged at Glasgow to proceed to Hongkong at \$40 a month. This would seem to indicate that the Scotch element is appreciated in the Colony. I hope it does not mean that those already in Hongkong intend leaving, as it is a pity to lose experienced men. By the way, some of your readers may be interested by the investigation which is going on here into the conduct of the Detectives. It shows that Hongkong is not the only place where tricks of *la-Lum-qui* are performed.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of a China woman was resumed this afternoon at the Police Court.

Chan Kau Sai was called and said:—I am a painter. Between 6 and 7 o'clock I was walking with a man called Hing Atting and went to Chun Ayue's house at 81 Caine Road. Chun Ayue asked me to get some cases for him. He told me to go to Queen's Road Central, to a certain house: he gave me \$3 and Ng Akin \$7. Only two of us went together. I stopped in the house a little time. I saw no men in the house. I did not know the inmates to be prostitutes; I had no previous knowledge of them; I proposed to stop at the house all night and have some supper. They were very angry, and told me to go away; they said "This is a family house." Some of the inmates were girls and some old women. When I left the house I met my friend Man Ahon. He proposed to go to a sly brothel. He had a friend with him; his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Anam. Anam took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Akin. I proposed she should send and get two more; she did so. Anam did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Anam \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. Anam afterwards went out for two other girls. We then had supper, composed of pigs' feet, sausages, chicken eggs, and samphoo, but not a great deal of the latter; I drank three or four cups. The defendant said he appeared to be excited and asked him if he had been drinking.

Defendant replied that he had taken only two glasses of gin to day, and that was all. He asked if he could get the case remanded in order to produce his witnesses, as he could prove what he had said regarding his wife.

The Magistrate remanded that the defendant appeared to be excited and asked him if he had been drinking.

The defendant said he appeared to be excited and was not in a fit state to be heard. The case must be adjourned.

The defendant said if time was given him, he could prove what he said.

The Magistrate intimated to the defendant that he must be detained in custody, as he appeared to be excited, and he had used his arms to his wife.

The defendant said his detention would upset entirely his arrangements on board the ship.

The Magistrate said the vessel would be taken care of by the Chief Officer.

The defendant replied that he had none; he had discharged him. He had no one on board who could take charge.

The Magistrate asked who were his agents.

Defendant said, Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

The Magistrate observed that the agents would be communicated with, but the defendant must be detained in custody, because he was excited and might do some harm.

The defendant said his wife he dared say would give a guarantee so that he might be released. He never touched her.

The Magistrate remarked that her face was full of bruises, and she said she received them from the defendant's hands last night. If the defendant had not touched her, how came she to have the bruises?

The defendant said they were an old affair. As to last night, he never touched her. His wife had offered in his face to go to the house of a Captain, and this was said before his face. His wife was a regular.

The Magistrate cut the matter short by informing the defendant that he was too excited just now to be allowed to say anything. He would adjourn the case till to-morrow; meantime the defendant would be kept in custody.

The defendant was then remanded to Gaol.

A BURGLARY.

Wong Akum, a mat-maker, was charged by Lee Ching Shing, the master of the Tungshing brass-founder's shop, Queen's Road East, with entering his shop, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass things. He was also found to have in his possession a bundle of burglarious implements. The case was remanded till the 22nd inst.

LARCENY.

Chiu Asan, a trader, was charged by Lee Ching Shing, the master of the Tungshing brass-founder's shop, Queen's Road East, with entering his shop, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass things. He was also found to have in his possession a bundle of burglarious implements. The case was remanded till the 22nd inst.

A LOQUACIOUS COMPLAINANT.

Wong Afun, a married woman with an infant in her arms, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against her by another married woman named Lo Ng Mai. The complainant appeared to be much excited and was very loquacious. She was directed several times by the Court to be calm, but she did not obey, and as the charge was of a trifling character, the Magistrate sent her out of Court, and discharged the defendant.

A SAVAGE.

Chiu Asan, a licensed chair-cocille No. 53, summoned James Michie, chief

steward of the steamer *Juno*, for an assault. The complainant begged to withdraw the charge. The Chief Officer of the steamer appeared and said that the man was drunk and that the steamer was leaving at noon to-day. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn.

The enquiry was still proceeding when we went to press.

Another inquest was held on the body of Chan Achung, a fisherman, who met his death by poisoning through eating a dish called Po-ki-yu. The Coroner said that there were several other men who had eaten the same fish, but Dr Wharry had given them an emetic, and they were saved.

Dr Wharry proved the admission of the body; it was that of a well-nourished man; the internal organs were healthy, but the brain was congested. Death was caused by deceased having eaten poisonous fish. He said that he had a man now in the hospital who had eaten the same kind of fish, and will have learnt in Lancashire, and again in mills on the spot, which will assuredly compete very severely with manufacturers at home. Such considerations as these are not likely greatly to influence our working men; but it is to be deeply regretted that they cannot see the injury which they are doing to themselves by repeated strikes and the risk they run of falling into play some such opposition as has been repeatedly foreseen.

The enquiry was still proceeding when we went to press.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till Monday.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

18th October, 1877.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Capt. Henry Morton, of the British schooner *Onward*, was summoned at the instance of his wife, Kate Morton, for assaulting her. Mrs Morton appeared in Court to-day and laid an information, the nature of which was such that it induced the Magistrate to issue a summons for hearing forthwith, and also a warrant for arrest of the defendant in case he should show any sign of resistance to appear on the summons, and these writs were issued to Inspector Lindsay and Sergeant Toomey for execution. Mrs Morton appeared to have been so badly hurt that as soon as she had laid the information, she was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Later on the defendant appeared in Court under charge of the two Police officers. He was without a coat and seemed to be suffering under some mental excitement, but when his case was called on, he was able to speak rationally enough.

The Magistrate: Have you read the summons?

Defendant: Yes.

The Magistrate told the defendant that his wife had been up to the Court to-day and charged him with assaulting her.

The Defendant: Where is she now? I want to see her.

The Magistrate: She is in Hospital now. The defendant said his wife had confessed to him that she had been kissed by some men on board a ship coming out, and that she had been guilty of other improprieties.

The Magistrate remanded that the defendant appeared to be excited and asked him if he had been drinking.

Defendant replied that he had taken only two glasses of gin to day, and that was all. He asked if he could get the case remanded in order to produce his witnesses, as he could prove what he had said regarding his wife.

The Magistrate said he appeared to be excited and was not in a fit state to be heard. The case must be adjourned.

The defendant said if time was given him, he could prove what he said.

The Magistrate intimated to the defendant that he must be detained in custody, as he had been drinking.

The defendant said he was excited and might do some harm.

The defendant said his wife he dared say would give a guarantee so that he might be released. He never touched her.

The Magistrate remarked that her face was full of bruises, and she said she received them from the defendant's hands last night. If the defendant had not touched her, how came she to have the bruises?

The defendant said they were an old affair. As to last night, he never touched her. His wife had offered in his face to go to the house of a Captain, and this was said before his face. His wife was a regular.

The Magistrate cut the matter short by informing the defendant that he was too excited just now to be allowed to say anything. He would adjourn the case till to-morrow; meantime the defendant would be kept in custody.

The defendant was then remanded to Gaol.

A BURGLARY.

Wong Akum, a mat-maker, was charged by Lee Ching Shing, the master of the Tungshing brass-founder's shop, Queen's Road East, with entering his shop, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass things. He was also found to have in his possession a bundle of burglarious implements. The case was remanded till the 22nd inst.

LARCENY.

Chiu Asan, a trader, was charged by Lee Ching Shing, the master of the Tungshing brass-founder's shop, Queen's Road East, with entering his shop, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass things. He was also found to have in his possession a bundle of burglarious implements. The case was remanded till the 22nd inst.

A LOQUACIOUS COMPLAINANT.

Wong Afun, a married woman with an infant in her arms, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against her by another married woman named Lo Ng Mai. The complainant appeared to be much excited and was very loquacious. She was directed several times by the Court to be calm, but she did not obey, and as the charge was of a trifling character, the Magistrate sent her out of Court, and discharged the defendant.

A SAVAGE.

Chiu Asan, a licensed chair-cocille No. 53, summoned James Michie, chief

steward of the steamer *Juno*, for an assault. The complainant begged to withdraw the charge. The Chief Officer of the steamer appeared and said that the man was drunk and that the steamer was leaving at noon to-day. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn.

The enquiry was still proceeding when we went to press.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMITH.)

October 18, 1877.

The October Sessions were opened in presence of a very large congregation of spectators, owing to the large number of cases which stood committed for trial.

The want of accommodation for witnesses could not have been more seriously felt than to-day. The weather was unusually warm for this time of the year, and the audience unusually great, the only place for the large number of witnesses being the narrow and unventilated corridor leading to the Deputy Registrar's Office, which was over-crowded with male and female witnesses packed together in the same place.

A good deal of time was wasted owing to the want of an interpreter in the Chinow dialect, but after some lapse of time, a prisoner who spoke the Cantonese dialect was at last placed in the dock. The following Jury was then empanelled:—Messrs J. Noble, T. G. Richmond, J. W. Terry, A. E. Cope, J. J. dos Remedios, H. Hyndman, and W. J. Spratt. Mr John MacCallum's name was also called, and he did not answer, but the Chief Justice remarked that he understood that there were no less than five gentlemen from the firm of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., who had been summoned for service at this Session, and it had been arranged that all two or three of them should be in attendance to-day. As Mr Richmond, who belonged to the firm, had been already called, Mr MacCallum was excused on condition that he would serve to-morrow.

Before the business was proceeded with, the Attorney General told the defendant that he might mention to the Court that there was a large number of cases on the Calendar, and asked whether any arrangement could be made for the Court to sit in two divisions

